

Water is essential for us all—so it's only natural that water quality matters to us all.



lvwwd.com

WATER DELIVERED BY THE
LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER
DISTRICT MEETS OR
SURPASSES ALL STATE
OF NEVADA AND FEDERAL
DRINKING-WATER STANDARDS

258-3930

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Treatment, testing, taste



WHERE AND HOW WE TREAT YOUR WATER

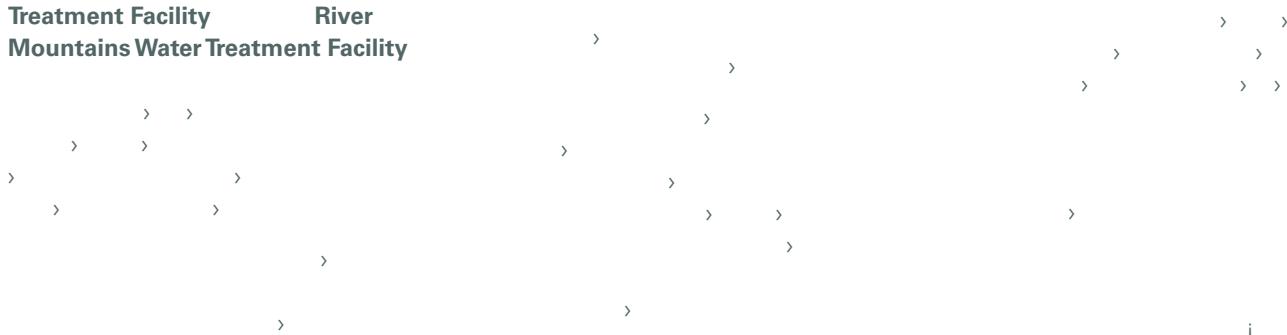


TESTING



Alfred Merritt Smith Water
Treatment Facility River
Mountains Water Treatment Facility

TASTE



Your water sources, your water safety

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Clean water begins at the source:

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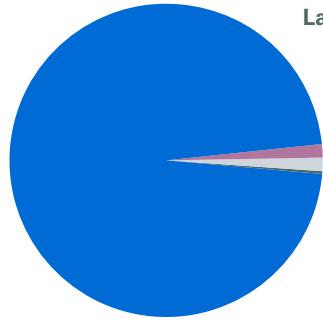
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Lake Mead's water sources include:



97.0% Colorado River

1.5% Las Vegas Wash

1.45% Virgin River

.05% Muddy River

(800) 426-4791

Cryptosporidium

Water at a glance: Understanding test results

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258-3215

• WHAT ABOUT CONTAMINANTS THAT AREN'T YET REGULATED?

Water Quality Test Results

These results represent levels in the treated water supply, based on 2009 data, except where noted.

Regulated Contaminants				LVVWD Distribution System ⁽¹⁾			LVVWD Groundwater (Wells) ⁽²⁾			Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility ⁽³⁾			River Mountains Water Treatment Facility ⁽⁴⁾			See following page for definitions of key terms used in this table.								
Regulated Contaminants	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Possible Sources of Contamination	Footnotes							
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only	N/D	6.9	N/D	N/D	N/D	9.6	9.6	9.6	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	(1) Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring from the distribution system, while other SDWA regulations require monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system (LVVWD wells, AMSWTF, RMWTF). Well data is from the current three-year monitoring period, 2008-2010, as required by the State of Nevada. (2) Annual monitoring not required. Data from 2008. (3) The actual MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. (4) This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2009. Reports are filed quarterly. (5) Samples are from LVVWD customers' taps.										
Arsenic	ppb	10	0		N/D	4.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits											
Barium	ppm	2	2		0.03	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes											
Beta Particles and Photon Emitters	pCi/L	50 ⁽³⁾	0		N/D	9.9	N/D	N/D	N/D	4.9	4.9	4.9	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation											
Bromate	ppb	10	0		N/A (groundwater is not treated with ozone)		2.9	8.2	8.2 ⁽⁴⁾	2.1	7.3	3.8 ⁽⁴⁾	By-product of drinking-water disinfection											
Copper ⁽⁵⁾	ppm	1.3 ⁽⁶⁾ (Action Level)	1.3	0.1 ⁽⁷⁾	1.0 ⁽⁷⁾	0.6 ⁽⁷⁾ (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only								Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	(6) Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap-water samples exceed the Action Level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper the Action Level is 1.3 ppm, and for lead it is 15 ppb. (7) Annual monitoring not required. Data from 2007. (8) By state law, the Southern Nevada Water System (SNWS) is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply (not applicable to groundwater). (9) Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with the goal stated as a MRDLG. (10) The Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products (DBP) Rule regulates current data collection and monitoring for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes in the distribution system. The Stage 2 DBP Rule was finalized on Jan. 4, 2006, and collects Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) data designed to assist in selection of new, future sample locations for DBP testing. (11) No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (0), trichloroacetic acid (300 ppb); Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (0), bromoform (0), dibromochloromethane (60 ppb). (12) Maximum levels greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the running annual average of all locations does not exceed the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems of the liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. (13) Turbidity is regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) requirement: 95% of all samples taken after filtration each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Maximum turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU.								
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ppb	6	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	1.5	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories									
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁸⁾									
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0 ⁽⁹⁾ (MRDL)	4.0 ⁽⁹⁾ (MRDLG)	N/D	1.8	1.0 ⁽⁴⁾	Distribution System Monitoring Only								Water additive used to control microbes									
Haloacetic Acids															By-product of drinking-water disinfection									
Stage 1 DBP Rule ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	60	N/A ⁽¹¹⁾	N/D	50	22 ⁽⁴⁾									By-product of drinking-water disinfection									
Stage 2 DBP Rule (IDSE) ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	N/A	N/A	14 ⁽²⁾	41 ⁽²⁾	27 ⁽²⁾									Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits									
Lead ⁽⁵⁾	ppb	15 ⁽⁶⁾ (Action Level)	0	N/D ⁽⁷⁾	8.4 ⁽⁷⁾	3.8 ⁽⁷⁾ (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only								Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits									
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.3	3.4	0.5	1	0.7	0.5	1	0.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits												
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	pCi/L	5	0	N/D	3.6	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Erosion of natural deposits												
Selenium	ppb	50	50	Entry Point Monitoring Only	N/D		2.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum	(11) No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (0), trichloroacetic acid (300 ppb); Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (0), bromoform (0), dibromochloromethane (60 ppb). (12) Maximum levels greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the running annual average of all locations does not exceed the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems of the liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. (13) Turbidity is regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) requirement: 95% of all samples taken after filtration each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Maximum turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU.									
Total Coliforms	percent positive per month	5%	0		0%	1.3%	0.3%	Distribution System Monitoring Only								Naturally present in the environment								
Total Trihalomethanes															By-product of drinking-water disinfection									
Stage 1 DBP Rule ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	80	N/A ⁽¹¹⁾	7	89 ⁽¹²⁾	53 ⁽⁴⁾	By-product of drinking-water disinfection																	
Stage 2 DBP Rule (IDSE) ⁽¹⁰⁾	ppb	N/A	N/A	36 ⁽²⁾	87 ⁽²⁾	62 ⁽²⁾	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only																	
Turbidity	NTU	95% of the samples <0.3 NTU ⁽¹³⁾	N/A	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only					100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.12 on May 30, 2009.			100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.05 on July 25, 2009.			Soil runoff									
Uranium	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	Erosion of natural deposits									

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MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Questions and answers

● HOW HARD IS OUR WATER?

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● DO I NEED TO USE A WATER-TREATMENT SYSTEM OR DRINK BOTTLED WATER?

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● SHOULD I BE CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 ¤ (800) 426-4791 epa.gov/safewater/lead



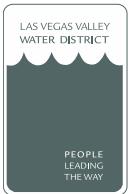
● **WHAT ABOUT OTHER POTENTIAL WATER CONTAMINANTS
THAT STILL HAVE NO REGULATORY LIMITS AT THE STATE
OR FEDERAL LEVEL?**

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snwa.com 258-7183

Make an informed choice

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For more information

LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Water Quality	258-3215
Public Information	258-3930
Customer Services	870-4194
Conservation (SNWA) en español:	258-SAVE (7283) 258-AGUA (2482)
LVVWD website	lvvwd.com

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Safe Drinking Water Hotline website	(800) 426-4791 epa.gov/safewater
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NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

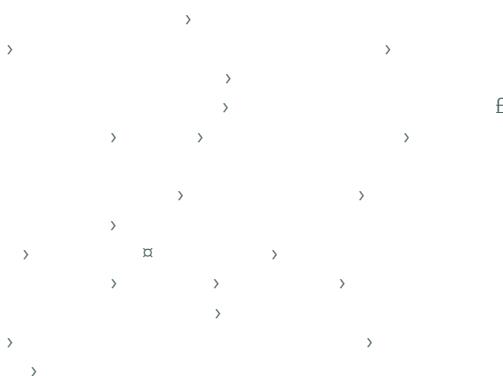
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water website	(775) 687-9520 ndep.nv.gov/bsdw
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HOME WATER-TREATMENT SYSTEM INFORMATION

NSF International Consumer Hotline website	(800) 673-8010 nsf.org
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Public notice of monitoring violation

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President Vice President

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General Manager

Getting involved



The Southern Nevada Water Authority:

Meeting the needs of the region's water agencies

snwa.com

Noticia en español

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